WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1906-TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

## GILLETTE IS NOT MOVED WHEN HE HEARS OF CRIME

Accused Murderer Now Shows Surprising Nerve.

FACE WREATHED IN SMILES

Laughingly Regards Witnesses as They Testify Against Him.

TOLD MINISTER HIS EXPERIENCE

He Also Asked the Preacher if He Had Heard of the Tragedy at Big Moose.

Absolutely unmoved and as much at ease as if he were not at all concerned, Chester Gillette smilingly listened to the testimony against him today. Link by link the prosecution is forging the chain of evidence, circumstantial and direct, dence, circumstantial and direct, and the alleged murderer maintains his demeanor of composure and indifference. The prosecution will call to the stand five physicians to prove that the dead girl's skull was fractured and that a blood clot was formed on the brain. The testimony today had to do with the boat and Gillette's intimacy with other girls.

der the control of the defendant wife. "Ever since the marriage the husband, Charles C. Bassett, has remained faithful to his vows," declared Mr. Colladay. "but he avers that his wife, Fanny Rice Bassett, in disregard of her vows, committed acts of adultery with the co-respondent in the coverage of another that the dead girl's skull was formed on the brain. The testimony today had to do with the boat and Gillette's intimacy with other girls.

Mr. Davis referred to the fact that the existence of another child of the union, Lawrence Bassett, now about fifteen months of age, is ignored. other girls.

Special Dispatch to The Star. HERKIMER, N. Y., November 22 .- Another line on the plans of the defense in Chester Gillette's trial for the murder of Grace Brown was obtained today when nesses is to be Dwight T. Perry, a contractor at Old Forge. He is said to have brought Grace Brown's body from the Glenmore Hotel to Big Moose station in a amination of witnesses today Mr. Mills tried to bring out the fact that the road is rocky, and it is expected that Perry's testimony will be the basis of one of the chief points which the defense will attempt attempt to account by the jolting of the wagon for the fractured skull and bruises that the autopsy performed on Grace

brown is said to have revealed. It is said that no grappling hooks were found when some one looked over the side of a boat and saw the body lying at the bottom of shallow water. A loop was slipped around the body to raise it. John Kirwin, a steamboat man, raised the body.

"I have recovered many drowned bodies," he said today, "but never have I seen the face of a drowned person so drawn in ter-Drowned persons usually have placid faces, but terror was written so plainly on the face of that dead girl that even now I

The prosecution will call five physicians and the coroner, who were present at the autopsy, in an attempt to prove that the girl's skull not only was fractured, but that a blood clot was found on the brain. The physicians will qualify as experts and attempt to prove that, although there was a remote possibility that the skull could have been fractured after death, no blood clot would have been found unless the injury had been received during the life of the person injured.

### Gillette Still Smiling.

Day by day Chester Gillette comes into court apparently undisturbed by the web of circumstantial evidence which the prosecution is gradually weaving about him. This the prosecution brought forward yesterday, which seemed strong enough to disquiet any man, innocent or guilty, Gillette was smiling when he entered court. He looked fresher than he has in several days, and when he took his seat at the counsel table he was still smiling

Gillette is only 25 years old, but under the most trying circumstances is exhibiting nerve or something like it that is surprising. Not an odd expression comes from net smile. He sits resting his face in his hand, but there is absolutely no expression of fear on his features, even when the testimony is apparently of the most damag-

Everett H. Johnson, a bell boy at the testimony was intended to corroborate that of Mr. Borchard, the proprietor, who was on the stand yesterday. The bell boy told of seeing Gillette arrive on the night boat

and seeing him register. "He had a suit case," said the witness "but I don't remember whether he had a camera or not, nor did I notice how he was dressed, except that he wore a black

Johnson said he had carried Gillette's suit case to room 23, and then moved it to 24 He had not noticed whether it was wet

## BASSETT DIVORCE SUIT

Case in Which Minister Figures as Co-Respondent.

STATEMENTS BEFORE COURT

Review of Evidence and Arguments Scheduled for Next Week.

HEARING TO BEGIN MONDAY

Attorney Colliday, Counsel for Plaintiff, Outlines Basis of Claim for Legal Separation.

The case of Charles C. Bassett against Fanny Rice Bassett for an absolute divorce was called for a hearing before Justice Gould in Equity Court No. 2 this after-

noon. By order of the court and agreement of counsel opening statements of the case were made, but a review of the evidence and arguments will not be heard until next week. The case will have precedence before the court Monday next, and it will continue until settled. In an explanatory way Attorney E. F Colladay, counsel for Charles C. Bassett, reviewed the marital relations of the com-

reviewed the marital relations of the complainant and the defendant wife. Charles Chester Bassett and Fanny Rice were married in Washington November 11, 1891, he said, and four children were born to the union. These, Charles Chester, jr., in 1896; Rice, 1809; Francis, in 1900, and Benjamin F., in 1902, are all in the custody and under the control of the defendant wife.

"Ever since the marriage the husband.

months of age, is ignored.

The court then heard the full opening statement by Attorney Colladay, as fol-Alleged Cordial Relations.

"As early as October, 1903, relations between the two defendants had become friendly and cordial. About this time the forts on her part to procure for the corespondent the position of chaplain either of the Senate or of the House. From the commencement of such activity on her part until the chaplaincy of both the Senate and the House had been determined, in the

early part of December, 1903, it is admitted that she was constantly meeting and in daily correspondence with the co-re-spondent. While Mrs. Bassett, during this period, was in Washington the written com-munications between the two were by messenger. During a portion of this period when she was visiting at the home of Mr Fairchild in Pelham, New York, these daily communications were by special delivery letters.

"After the question of the chaplaincy had been determined in the early part of De-cember, and until Mr. Bassett left Wash-ington for Ogdensburg, N. Y., where he was engaged until the following November in topographical field work for the geological survey, the co-respondent's calls upon Mrs. Bassett at her apartment continued and for almost the and for almost the entire period first part of December until the eleventh day of May, his calls at Mrs. Bas-sett's apartment, were almost daily, and always during the absence of Mr. Bas-

Says Hush Money Was Paid.

"He would call at the apartment shortly after Mr. Bassett left home for his office, and would leave before Mr. Bassett had returned. Sometimes the two would lunch together in the apartment, and irequently they would go out together. During this period the servants were paid money by Mrs. Bassett with instructions not to Bassett that the co-respondent had called. On one occasion Mr. Bassett re-turned while the co-respondent was there, and the latter was hidden, under instructions from Mrs. Bassett, by the servant, while Mrs. Bassett drew Mr. Bassett into the bed room and closed the door while the co-respondent made his escape. Also dur-ing this period, upon the co-respondent's arriving at the apartment, the children would be sent either out of doors with the servant or into the nursery, and instruc-tions were given to the servant not to bother Mrs. Bassett under any circum-stances. One servant also was paid by Mrs. Bassett to hide the mail until Mrs. Bassett could have opportunity to see it in dvance of Mr. Bassett. . . .

"For a portion of the period from the time Mrs. Bassett left the Varnum, in Washington, October 24, 1904, until she was finally traced to Atlantic City, July 4, 1905, her whereabouts have been discovered and appear in evidence in this case. at the boarding house of a Mr. and Mrs. Morse, opposite the Johns Hopkins Hospital, in Baltimore, on January 28, 1905. Prior to that time, with the exception of several weeks at Little Rock, her where-abouts were unknown, excepting that she states that during such period she was twice in Philadelphia and twice in St.

#### Institutes Divorce Suit.

"Following the discovery of her wherebouts by her husband, Mrs. Bassett, with the co-respondent, left the Gibson house about July 6, and on July 7, 1905, arrived at Mr. Hunt's home in Washington. After remaining there one night Mrs. Bassett left for the west. and after a short stay left for the west, and after a short stay in Denver she went to Nebraska, and after remaining in Omaha, Neb., for a period of six months, she there commenced an ac-tion against her husband for a divorce on "During the stay of Mrs. Bassett at the hospital from February 1 to March 25, 1905, the co-respondent's visits to Mrs. Bassett continued daily. It was here she was heard to address the co-respondent as

'dear.'
'Mrs. Bassett named the child born at the Johns Hopkins Hospital Lawrence, in honor of the co-respondent, as stated by the co-respondent in his letter to Mrs. Bastt. which is in evidence.
"The letters from Mrs. Bassett to he husband from May 11, 1904, when Mr. Bas-sett went to his field work in New York state, to and including the last letter ever received by Mr. Bassett from Mrs. Bassett,

Letters to Husband. All of this correspondence keeps up the assumption of continued affection on the part of the wife to the husband, the first intimation of any criticism of his conduct toward her being contained in a letter dated November 30, 1904, and postmarked at Bal-timore, and the first letter which assumes an attitude of open antagonism is the let-ter dated at St. Louis, December 15, 1904, after she had failed in her efforts to induce him to acquiesce in her keeping away from Washington and from him, as outlined in



## GOODBYE AT PONCE FOUR MEN DROWN FRISCO RELIEF FUND

#### PRESIDENT AND PARTY WILL CAUGHT IN THE STORM AND BOARD LOUISIANA THERE.

SAN JUA. Porto Rico, November 22 .-President Roosevelt and his party left San Juan by special train this morning for Arecibo, forty miles west of this city, where

Gov. and Mrs. Winthrop accompanied the President to Arecibo and will bid him good bye at Ponce. The car in which the presi-dential party traveled was constructed of native wood especially for the Infanta Eulalie when she visited Porto Rico in Gov. and Mrs. Winthrop's reception last

night in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt was the greatest social function in the history of Porto Rico. The executive mansion was not large enough to accommodate the guests invited, who included a large numper of members of the Spanish colony. President Roosevelt during the course of the evening was happily surprised at meet-ing E. G. Norton, a former sergeant of the Rough Riders, who, with his brother, was by the side of Col. Roosevelt at the battle of San Juan hill. The President's return home by way of Ponce was necessary owing to the fact that it was impossible for him to board the

Louisiana outside of San Juan harbor. Word was received at the Navy Department today that the battleship Louisiana and the armored cruisers Washington and Tennessee left Ponce, P. R., this bound direct for Hampton roads. President Roosevelt and party are on

SHOT TWO TEACHERS.

Boy Had Been Refused Permission to Go Hunting.

PUNXSUTAWNEY, Pa., November 22 .-Because his teacher refused to grant him permission to go hunting, James Dougherty, jr., sixteen years old, shot and seriously wounded Prof. J. E. Kohler, principal, FEW MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE and Meade Snyder, his assistant. Following the afternoon session of school, young Dougherty ran to his home, secured a shot gun and meeting the teachers on the road from school, demanded that he be given permission to go hunting. The teachers refused again and the boy fired at them Prof. Snyder received part of the charge in his face, body and legs, while Prof. Kohler was only slightly injured in the legs. Prof. Snyder's condition is critical. Dougherty was arrested.

WERE DROWNED

BARGE SPRANG A LEAK IN HEAVY SEA.

TORONTO, Ont., November 22.-Early in the heavy seas just outside the harbor here and sank. The crew, under the command of Capt. Sullivan, put off in two boats. One, containing five people, reached the shore safely, while the second was swamped, her six occupants being drowned. John Harrison, Deseronto, chief engineer

Thomas Toppin, Deseronto, assistant en-Dave White, Prescott, deck hand,

Harry Gregory, Port Colborne, fireman, John Burns, Port Colborne. - Neilson, Christiania, Norway.

REWARD FOR SON'S ARREST Stern Father Offered \$1,000 for His Capture. MARTINSBURG, W. Va., November 22.-

James Taylor, jr., a well-known man of Duquesne, a suburb of Pittsburg, Pa., who, it is charged, murdered Isaac Carter, a negro, with whom he quarreled on the night of November 12, was arrested in this city today, and is being held pending the arrival of requisition papers. Young Taylor says he shot in self-defense.

On November 17 the young man's father offered a reward of \$1,000 for the capture of his son. The father said he wanted his son brought to justice, and would pay any

# WASHED AWAY.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., November 22 .-Four men who were caught by last night's to the fact that publicity has been given to water at the entrance to Holland harbor, fund contributed to San Francisco has been the waves and drowned. The dead are: Tom Bennett of Muskegon, contractor for

Alvid Nation of Muskegon. Martin Woodward of Fennville.

The four men, with Ed. Bennett, went out to the orb work in a launch and a scow in the afternoon shortly before the storm broke. When the wind struck the crib the soow, with Bennett aboard, was torn loose. It drifted up the lake and was finally cast ashore north of Ottawa Beach with Bennett safe, although in an exhausted condition.

The four men left on the crib could not gain the shore because of the immense sea. The life-saving crew attempted to aid them, but the waves were so high that no boat could live. Attempts were made to shoot a line to them, but the hurricane hurled the line back.

A tug was requested from Grand Haven, but no boat dared go out in the storm. When night closed the men were still clinging desperately to the crib work. At daybreak today they were gone.

## ARE SLOW IN ARRIVING

## HAVE COME TO TOWN.

Considering the fact that the convening there are surprisingly few members of the House in town getting fixed for the session and doing chores for their faithful constituents back home. Chairman Tawney of the House appropriations committee will get here next Monday, as will Speaker Cannon. Mr. Tawney has called a meeting of the legislative appropriation bills, and this subcommittee, composed of Representatives Bingham of Pennsylvania, Littauer of New York and Brick of Indiana, republicans, and Burleson of Texas and Livingstone of Georgia, democrats, will get to work bright and early next Monday norning. James C. Courts, clerk of the House appropriations committee, has already got the estimates for the legislative members to look over when they meet next week. Mr. Courts is now working on the framework of the District of Co-lumbia appropriation bill, which, in all probability, will follow the legislative measre before the House.

#### TWO MINERS MISSING

Search All Night by the Rescuers Fails to Reveal Clue.

SCRANTON, Pa., November 12.-John Evans, a mine worker, and Evan J. Williams, fire boss of the Central shaft of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, are missing and may either be victims of a mine explosion or a fall of the mine roof. They were last seen yesterday afternoon in the Clark vein. Last night when they failed to appear at the surface alarm was felt for their safety, as it was known they had gone to investigate conditions in some old workings where quantities of gas accumulated and where the roof

District Superintendent Williams was no tified and he at once summoned all the mine foremen and fire bosses of the district for rescue purposes. He headed one force of fifteen men and Assistant Superintendent Lloyd headed another. They searched all her letter to him of Thursday, November 3, 1904, but postmarked Washington, November 6, 1904.

"I will have to sell my property to pay the reward," stated Mr. Taylor, "but I am light through the mine and found neither tory. About thirty hands are at present of the missing men.

## STATEMENT ABOUT THE DISPOSI-

# TION OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

fact that those who have sent money to San Francisco are cutilled to a correct statement of conditions, the California promotion committee has sent out the follow-"More than six million dollars contributed

to San Francisco came in small sums. ranging from ten cents up to thousands of dollars. These sums came by mail and express, in all forms, from postage stamps and currency to money orders and bank drafts. Of the entire amount sent only two sums went astray-one a package of curency containing one thousand and eightyfive dollars and fifty cents, from Searchlight, sent through the Bank and Trust Company of Los Angeles by express, and the other a package of two hundred dollars, sent by mail from Baltimore.

#### Many Prominent Men.

"The finance committee of the citizens' relief committee of forty, afterward incorporated as relief and Red Cross funds. consisting of twenty-one prominent business men of San Francisco, received all of the funds, and the books of this committee were examined by Gen. Bates, a representative of the National Red Cross Society, sent from Washington for that purpose, who declared them kept under a system that guaranteed their correctness.

"The Massachusetts Association for the Relief of California sent a committee to San Francisco to investigate the methods of relief work. On its return to Boston it made a report, going into detail and covering every point in the work of relief in San Francisco. The report of this committee resulted in the immediate forwarding of 250,000 to San Francisco. "James D. Hague of the New York cham-

ber of commerce committee for the relief of San Francisco, spent several weeks in San Francisco investigating conditions. After his report was made to the New York bodles the funds, amounting to half a million dollars, held by the New York committee were ordered turned over to the San Francisco relief committee.

#### BAD COLLISIONS

#### GERMAN ATLANTIC LINER HITS A SCHOONER.

NEW YORK, November 22.-The North German Lloyd steamer Main was in collision with the schooner May V. Neville in the lower harbor today. Five plates in the stove in and the schooner lost her bowsprit bill set in the framework of this year's and head gear. The Main returned to measure and copies will be ready for the quarantine and the schooner was towed up quarantine and the schooner was towed up Struck by a Scow.

> NEW YORK, November 22.-While the Fall River line steamer Priscilla was an-

chored in a dense fog in the East river early today a scow towed by a tug struck the Priscilla's stern and damaged the steering gear. The passengers on the Priscilla were alarmed by the crash and rushed on deck, but were quickly quieted. TORPEDO FACTORY.

Changes at Newport and Indian

NEWPORT. R. I. November 22-Ar. rangements are reported here for the estabishment in this city of a government torpedo factory, where all of this class of ex-plosives used in the United States navy will be manufactured independent of pri-

It is said the torpedo works will occupy the present site of the guncotton factory. which for many years has been located at the torpedo station. The Navy Department has definitely announced that it would remove the guncotton factory between now and Christmas, some of the machinery being consigned for Indian Head, Md. For the past five years the local works have been engaged principally in the preparation of nyro-cellulose for the powder fac-

## VOTE OF THE NEGROES ULTIMATUM TO BOARD

It Could Have Swung Several Superintendent of Schools Has Congressional Districts.

Decision as to Colored Troops Not Colloquy Between Dr. Chancellor and Known at Election Time.

TWO FIGHTS THAT WERE CLOSE WASHINGTON AND PATERSON

The President's Appeal Saved Longworth and Booker Washington's Representative Olcott.

Several republicans who were re-elected to the Sixtieth Congress can thank their lucky stars that the President's decision to dismiss the negro troops of the 25th Infantry was not announced until the day after election, although it had been reached some time theretofore. It is said by those in position to know that the President's son-inlaw, Representative Longworth of Ohio, and Representative Olcott of New York would have undoubtedly been defeated by negro votes if the storm had broken in time. It is said further that at least half a dozen other districts in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland and New York would have been endangered from the

It required the efforts of Booker Washngton in person to save Olcott. It is thought that the President's personal appeal saved his son-in-law, as the opposition o him was most determined. (Sooker Washington has not yet been heard from upon the subject of the dismissal of the negro troops, and it is not known whether he feels aggrieved or not at the administration's repayment of his efforts in Olcott's behalf

#### Booker Washington's Timely Aid.

The Olcott case was very desperate There are 3,800 negro voters in his district and his plurality in the previous election was only 1,700. The negroes in his district this year were up in arms over an alleged discrimnation against their delegates to the republican state convention. Mr. Olcott was very uncertain whether he could pull through or not, and personally thought the chances against him.

Charlie Anderson, a well-known negro and embark for home on board the Louison Lake Michigan, were washed away by diverted or stolen, and owing to the further a lucrative federal office bestowed upon him to hold the negro vote. This Anderson is quite a character in republican politics in New York. For years he has been an ade New York. For years he has been an adjunct of the republican state committee and was a familiar figure about the old republicant. headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Ho tel. He would stand at the bar and take his drink with the best of 'em and was hail fellow well met at Saratoga when the con ventions were on.

But even Anderson could not hold the ne his best efforts the vote seemed to be get-ting away from Olcott. A few days before election Booker Washington and Anderson strolled through the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Washington was in New York on one of his periodical visits to the north, when he calls upon philanthropists and others who aid his school. Anderson was in good spirits that day. "That Olcott district is all right," he remarked to an acquaintance. Booker Washington has been up to see the negro leaders and has straightened them out for

the republican ticket." The vote showed that the district had been straightened out and Olcott was re-elected. It was Anderson who jammed through the republican county committee after the election the resolution of protest against the President's action, demanding a re-

hearing of the case. Representative Her-bert Parsons, the President's closest political friend in New York city, is president of the county committee, but he could not check the passage of the resolution, as all sentment of the negro. Attempt to Pledge House Leaders.

Another indication of the state of affairs mong the New York negro voters was shown in an effort-which failed-to tie up the leaders of the House of Representative to a scheme for the attachment of the negro vote to the republican party in return for assurances, definite and specific, that the republican party in Congress would cut off the representation in southern states which disfranchise the negro.

The negroes were to have effected an organization with a title indicating it to be in defense of the franchise. All negroes belonging to it would vote the republican ticket in states where the negro vote counts, being assured that republicans of prominence would help to pass the law cuting down the southern representation in It was four or five weeks before election that the plan was broached. A bright young

negro from New York was sent out to sound the republican leaders in Congress. sound the republican leaders in Congress. He claimed to have the backing of big republican politicians in New York. He hinted, whether with or without justification, that President Roosevelt would not ook with disfavor upon the scheme. But he demanded specific promises of a delivery of the goods in Congress in return for a

of the goods in Congress in return for a delivery of the goods at the polls.

The plan failed. The republican leaders in Congress declined to pledge Congress to any such legislation on the ground that a law of the character demanded would hit every state which imposes a qualification upon the franchise and would strike northern as well as southern states.

Those New York politicians were con vinced that the negro is preparing to organ-

ize his vote in sections where he holds the balance of power, and as they had acute examples of the strength of that power in their own neighborhood they were anxious to avail themselves of it.

#### REPLY BEING PREPARED. Secretary Hitchcock Will Await Com-

missioner Richards' Statement.

No further action will be taken by Secre tary Hitchcock of the Interior Department in regard to the charges of irregularities in the general land office preferred by Denver attorneys, pending the reply to the charges which Commissioner Richards is preparing to make some time next week. Commissioner Richards' statement will probably be put into the hands of the assistant attorney general for the department, who has all of the other papers in the case and is studying them.

#### Murdered an Aged Woman. ial Dispatch to The Star.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., November 22.-Mrs. Sa. rah Klinger, a widow, sixty years old, was murdered by an unknown person in her choked her. It is believed the murder was robbers, as money she was Mrs. Mussey moved that the principals of

tomorrow.

Weather.

Fair, colder tonight and

Ideas of His Own.

SOME LUCKY CANDIDATES "CAN TAKE OR LEAVE THEM"

Mrs. Mussey.

Comparison Made, With Odds Against the National Capital-Expenses

of Souhern Trip.

"I consider that I am in no way subordinate to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. I came here with my own ideas and opinions. You can take them or leave them, as you wish."-Dr. William E. Chancellor's ultimatum to the board of education, delivered yesterday afternoon after a remark by Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey that in her opinion the Commissioners had acted very courteously in the matter of arranging for the payment of the expenses of the superintendent's southern trip.

A rather quiet hour and a half of the regular meeting of the board of education in the Franklin building yesterday afternoon had scarcely ended when excitement was caused by a heated colloquy between Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey and Superintendent Chancellor, the superintendent comparing the District of Columbia to Paterson, N. J., and giving the advantage to the former place. Mrs. Mussey energetically defended the District Commissioners. The matter ended by the superintendent's ultimatum to the board to the effect that he had come here with certain ideas and intentions, and that the board could accept him as he is or refuse to do so. The negotiations between the superin-

# tendent's office and the Commissioners in regard to the method of defraying Dr. Chancellor's expenses on his proposed southern trip to study colored schools were

Commissioners Very Courteous. Mrs. Mussey said she thought the Commissioners had been very courteous in their reatment of the suggestion of the boar that the superintendent's expenses be defrayed, and that the board ought to go on record as taking that position toward this action of the Commissioners.

Dr. Chancellor remarked that Mrs. Mus-

br. Chancellor remarked that Mrs. Mussey would not entertain such an opinion of the affair if she was familiar with superintending schools in New Jersey, where the heads of the system may go and come as they pleased, their bills for expenses being paid without question.

"Yes, that is all right, perhaps," Mrs. Mussey replied; "but here we are directly under the United States government, and things are done differently. The Commits

things are done differently. The Commis-sioners have acted according to the law and custom in force here, and in my opinion have acted with the utmost courtesy. You must remember that this is not Pater son, N. J., Dr. Chancellor

Chancellor retorted that it might be better if the District was more like Pater-"But we haven't anything to do with that," Mrs. Mussey responded. "You came here under our laws and must abide by

them. Your criticisms have reflected on a governing body to which we are subo "Not exactly," Dr. Chanceller announce "Not exactly," Dr. Chancellor announced.
"I came here as a citizen of the United
States with my own ideas and opinions. I
consider that I am in no way subordinate
to the Commissioners of the District of
Columbia. I came here with my own ideas
and opinions. You can take them or leave

and opinions. You can take them or leave them, as you wish. "Nevertheless," Mrs. Mussey explained, "I desire that it be recorded on the minutes of the meeting that I consider the action of the Commissioners in this matter very courteous toward the board and the

#### Statements Not Denied.

A few minutes after the board had adjourned the superintendent approached Mrs. Mussey and said: "Mrs. Mussey I want you to be fair to

"I want to be," replied Mrs. Mussey, "but you must not criticise the District Commissioners, who are your official superiors.' "I won't listen to you, I won't listen to you," he declared, impatiently.
"Do you mean to say that you won't listen to a member of the board of educa-

tion?" Mrs. Mussey asked.
"But you do not know what I did say to the newspaper reporters," was the superintendent's retort.

"No," replied Mrs. Mussey, "but I gave you an opportunity before the board to explain exactly what you said to them and you did not deny the statements attributed to you."
Dr. Chancellor was engaged in conversa-

tion when the room was cleared of re-porters in order that Mr. Stuart McNamara, assistant United States attorney and legal adviser of the board, could discuss with the members several questions involved in the Cardozo case, set for hearinvolved in the Cardozo case, set for hear-ing in the District Supreme Court tomor-

Dr. Chancellor will not make final arrangements for his trip until he gets further word from the controller of the treasury in regard to the question of his

#### expenses. Alcohol vs. Candy and Pickles.

Another feature of the meeting yesterday

afternoon was a discussion of the ill effects of the use of alcoholic beverages as against the ill effects of the use of candy and pickles. It was decided by a vote of three to two that alcohol has more serious effects than either candy or pickles. A letter from the Anti-Saloon League championed alcohol as an evil worker; Prof. Evermann took the part of candy and Mrs. Terrell was the advocate of pickles in a similar

sense.

Co-operation of the board was requested by the Anti-Saloon League in an effort to secure the removal of liquor saloons from the vicinity of the Central High School, the Polk School, the McKinley Manual Training School and the Business High School.

Mrs. Mussey said she thought there ought Mrs. Mussey said she thought there ought to be reports from the principals of the schools as to just what harm the places in question are causing pupils. Admiral Baird remarked he saw no objection to the plan, but did not believe the agitation would

As Harmful as the Saloons. "In my opinion the candy habit among chool children is just about as harmful as

the saloons," Mr. Evermann announced. "That's right," Mrs. Terrell added, "and her skull with a blunt instrument and I would like to add to that the pickle habit, School children are constantly making